that they do not come out of the jungles in search of food?

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This question is directed towards poaching. Now, we are getting towards wild elephants. As regards making provision for feeding of elephants, I can only say that I shall look into it.

SHRI SWARUP UPADHYAY: Sir, the increasing number of elephants has caused damage both to the standing crops and also the human lives. I would also like to submit that the elephant menace has become a regular feature in the State of Assam recently. In view of this, will the hon. Minister consider or allow restricted catching of elephants and selling them to reduce this menace particularly in Assam?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: No Sir. I will not allow it. But I have noted the hon. Member's suggestion and we shall look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether forest guards have not been provided with weapons in view of the increased poaching in wild life sanctuaries? We talk of entering the 21st Centuary and yet we expect the forest guards to do their work armed with sticks only. Are you providing them with arms? My second submission is that all the sanctuaries should be provided with wireless sets so that information regarding poachers can be communicated quickly from one place to another. Is such a system in operation? If not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it will become operational?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the suggestion is good but we lack in funds to provide such a system. Provision of arms and wireless sets is under consideration. This would be done on a selective basis so that they can get more facilities.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: By when will this provision be made?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is under consideration.

[*English*]

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether or not the Government is considering to give power to forest officers under CrPC to prosecute the poachers. If so, from when will it be effected?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As I said, the Wild Life Protection Act (Amendment) Bill is in the Rajya Sabha which has most stringent provisions. It is not only allowing the State Government officers to file complaints but also the Central Government officers to file complaints. It is also allowing the public, under certain conditions and after fulfilling certain formalities, to make or file complaints. So, I am certain that the need under CrPC will not arise.

World Bank Assistance for the Pollution Control Projects

*550. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are likely to receive financial assistance from the World Bank for pollution control projects to be set up in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the States which will have Central Pollution Control projects; and

(c) the number of places where common effluent treatment plants are proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Government of India has entered into an agreement for financial assistance from the World Bank for Industrial Pollution Control. The project includes a scheme to provide loans for the setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in clusters of small-scale industrial units and to large and medium scale units in eight selected sectors, for setting up/upgradation of treatment systems, throughout the country.

(b) The project also includes assistance for the institutional development of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the Pollution Control Boards in the major industrialised States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Under the Central Scheme for the establishment of CETPs, funds have been released in 1990-91 to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board for setting up CETPs at Pammal & Pallawaram, Erode, Ammapettai & Muthialpettai and Tiruppur. Under the aegis of the World Bank Project, proposals for setting up CETPs for clusters of industries would be entertained.

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the financial assistance from the World Bank for Industrial Pollution Control is being obtained. A large number of tanneries which are there in my constituency, Dindigul, have been excluded in his reply. Will the Government consider setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Dindigul immediately in view of the increasing pollution?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, if the hon. Member gives me more details on this matter and if he writes to me and if that area warrants so, then I shall certainly consider the setting up of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant there.

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN: Sir, leather export is earning a good amount of foreign exchange. Therefore, Common Effluent Treatment Plants for tanneries must be set up at the cost of the Government. Private business men must be exempted from contributing to the cost of the Effluent Treatment Plants. Will the Government consider this point?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, leather and tannery are given greater focus by us. And certainly, it is qualified as one of the eight industries under the World Bank Scheme as it is coming under that ambit. So, we shall consider leather and tannery industry also under that Scheme.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, under the scheme the States which are going to get the assistance from the World Bank are, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh I would like to know the amount sanctioned by the World Bank for the industrial pollution control in the State of Maharashtra and the name of the places where these Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being set up or will be set up.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, this is a very wide sweeping question but I shall endeavour to give him the names of common Effluent Treatment Plants in Maharashtra.

The Common Effluent Treatment Plants set up are at TTC areas, at Tarapur, Jaisingh Pur and Dombiville.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: What is the total amount sanctioned for Maharashtra?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The total cost is divided into two parts; allocation made by the State Government and the Central share sanctioned. I shall tell you about the Central share sanctioned and that is, at TTC areas, it is 5, at Tarapur also it is 5 and at Dombiville it is also 5.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Is it 5 crores or 5 per cent?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: That I don't know.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Sir, as is well known, Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh has an extremely high level of pollution. The reasons for this are also quite clear. Many factories are situated there and the pollution is causing various diseases to local residents. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the pollution caused by large factories. I have written a letter to the present Minister also. What steps are being taken to install a treatment plant urgently in Bhilai with financial aid from the World Bank or other bodies?

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the Common Effluent Treatment Plant is for a cluster of small industries and it is not for large industries. A large industry is required to make its own arrangement for which under the World Bank scheme, institutional finance is available.

I am quite aware and I agree with the hon. Member's concern about pollution in Bhilai. I share his concern. I have received his letter and I have asked him to give specific instances so that under the EP Act we may take some steps. But for large industries, I shall only seek the help of the Members to ask them to put up these plants. Or if he gives specific instances, we will take it up with the industry concerned, to instal an Effluent Treatment Plant.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Sir, If the hon. Minister would like to know about the large factories which are situated there, I am prepared to tell him about it just now. There is a big cement plant, a fertilizer plant and the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant. Besides these three major p'ants there are 100 or so small factories.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the working of the three plants will be studied and appropriate action will be taken.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, the Government has entered into an agreement with the World Bank and the World Bank has agreed to give loans. I would like to know how much loans the World Bank has agreed to give and besides loans, are they giving some expertise also. I would also like to know whether the Government has submitted any comprehensive plan to the World Bank as to how long it will take to cover the maximum area under this scheme.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the World Bank envisages to give loan worth about 155 million dollars. This has three components and it shall be divided like this:

The grant for the State Pollution Control Board for institutional development, that is the development for Pollution Control Board themselves is 12 million dollars.

For the individual units under the large and medium sector, my hon. friend has just now mentioned about Bhilai, the institutional finance will be disbursed by ICICI and IDBI

This is 100 million dollars.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: How the individual units have been selected?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will come to that.

For common effluent treatment plant, for small scale sector and for cluster industries, it is 24 million dollars. This has a loan and grant ingredient.

Then, for demonstration projects, it is 4 million dollars. For Consultancy studies and Grants to common effluent treatment plants, it is 12 million dollars, as an outright grant. Technical Assistance for grants, it is 3 million dollars.

The basis of selection is not done by this Ministry. As far as loans are concerned, it is done by the financial institutions and that too, those industries which approach the financial institutions. As far as the question of common effluent treatment plants are concerned, an asessment is made as to which is the pollution load factor and which is the greatest effluent factor and based on that, the decision is taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Supreme Court of India had given a ruling that the water of Yamuna river between Delhi and Agra has become polluted and is unfit for drinking? Is there any scheme to control the pollution in river Yamuna from Delhi to Agra in accordance to that directive and by what time this job will be accomplished? I would also like to know whether any provision regarding it was incorporated in the agreement made with the World Bank.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: He is talking about pollution in Ganga.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yamuna.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Hon. Minister, it is river Yamuna which flows through Agra not Ganga.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have a sore throat and I am not able to speak anymore...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

Please understand what I am saying. But this question relates to the financial assistance from the World Bank.

(*Interruptions*).....

[*Translation*]

I am also saying is polluting that Industrial effluent is polluting that river.....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI KALKA DAS: You can talk about your sore throat later on. First of all, you please give a proper reply to the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the focus of this question is on World Bank assistance. It is for industries situated near the river which can avail of this. If there is any specific cluster of industries which is causing pollution, we can consider a common effluent treatment plant. If he brings it to my notice, we can consider it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a famous city by the name of Pali between Jodhpur and Jalore in western Rajasthan from where our hon. Shri Guman Mal Lodha comes. The environment of the three districts i.e. Jodhpur, Jalore and Pali has been polluted. Even water in that area is so polluted that it is unfit for consumption by animals, what to talk of human being. The whole river is polluted in Jodhpur. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any scheme to check this pollution has been incorporated in this plan. If so, whether any provision has been made to give compensation to those farmars whose lands have become barren. Due to the pollution caused by textile industry in Pali district, where printing and dying work is done, thousands of acres of land has become useless. No crops can be grown on that land. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that we should be informed about the inclusion of this scheme in

that plan. If no, the reasons thereof and if so, whether a provision has been made to grant compensation to these farmers.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The specific problem concerning Jodhpur and Pali is not there. But if I can get more details about them, we shall consider some other schemes to control pollution there, if it so warrants.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Patna, Mokama, Barauni Dhanbad, Saharsa and Jharia districts of Bihar state are highly polluted and the environment has been adversely affected there. Have you made any special arrangements to solve the problem of pollution in these districts with the help of the World Bank.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, as I have already stated that this scheme of World Bank is being implemented in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh only.

[*English*]

We have 155 million dollars. Now, these 155 million dollars have to be spread over. Everybody cannot have everything.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Bihar is worst affected by the pollution.

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We all know about pollution in Bihar.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We are aware of the fact that Bihar has all kinds of pollution.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA : My first question is that whether the hon. Minister is aware of the extent of pollution in Bihar? Whether he has no scheme to check the pollution in Bihar? Whether people of Bihar are not human beings? My second question is that what plan he is formulating to check the pollution in the coal field areas of Bihar to which he has already replied that there is no such plan. There is so much pollution that it is affecting the lungs of the people residing there, and the cases of Tuberculosis and Leprosy are increasing as a result of it. The rivers are polluted, atmosphere is polluted. If you go there, you will feel that it is the worst place on earth. What steps do you propose to take to overcome this problem?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is the responsibility of the State Pollution Board to control pollution in the State. This plan piloted by the World Bank and will covers only four States that I have named, the State pollution Boards will get funds from it. But industries all over the country interested in availing this World Bank loan, can do so and it will not remain confined to the four States. As far as Bihar is concerned everyone in the House is aware that it is the most polluted State. But the primary responsibility rests with the State Pollution Boards and I shall request the hon. Member to discuss the same with them. The Centre will extend all possible assistance to the State.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : As has been said by our hon. Members that a project plan from Anti-Pollution Board of Rajasthan has been sent to you. Due to process houses at Pali, Jodhpur and Balotara lakhs of acres of land belonging to the farmers has become useless for agriculture. The children born there are either hunch backed or sick or blind.

MR. SPEAKER : Lodhaji, you please come to the question.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a proposal to include Rajasthan in this scheme and solve the problem of pollution particularly in Pali, Balotra and Jodhpur by granting aid to Anti-Pollution Boards.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I have no knowledge of this proposal.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You need a notice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Yes, a prior notice should be given in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 552 and 562 will be taken together.

[*English*]

Greening of Wastelands

*552. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve the private sector in the greening of wastelands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

An important objective of the National Forest Policy, adopted in 1988, is to increase substantially the forest/tree cover in the country through massive afforestation and social forestry programmes, especially on all denuded, degraded and unproductive lands. The Policy also lays down that individuals and institutions should be motivated and facilitated to undertake tree-farming on their own lands; and that, as far as possible, forest-based industries should raise the needed raw material preferably by establishing a direct relationship with the individuals who can grow the raw material by supporting them with inputs like credit, technical advice, harvesting and transport services, etc.

2. In pursuance of the Policy provisions, action has been initiated on the following lines:--

(i) Promoting farm forestry/agroforestry on people's own lands with a view to meeting the domestic as well as the industrial and urban requirements.

(ii) Setting up decentralised people's nurseries in order to provide self-employment in rural areas and to make available quality seedlings of species desired by people locally.

(iii) Advising the State Governments to review and relax appropriately the existing restrictions on felling and transport of trees grown on private lands.

(iv) Setting up of Tree Growers' and Farm Forestry Cooperatives in States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Karnataka.

(v) Facilitating the flow of institutional credit for undertaking afforestation and tree-planting activities on private lands.

(vi) Setting up of the National Fund for Afforestation (contributions to which attract tax relief) in order to provide a mechanism to enable people to participate in the national effort of afforestation and wastelands development.